

The Adams Sentinel

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOCENCE UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXIII.

NO. 34.

Change of Time.

Choice Poetry.

For the Adult Student.

THOUGHTS IN MY CHAMBER.

How fleeting! Ah! how fleeting are

The hours of childhood's joy.

Those seasons full of blessings rare,

Unmingled with alloy.

Alas, those youthful days are gone,

Never to be recalled.

And oft we find ourselves alone,

Musing on memories old.

It's sweet to call from hours endeared

Our friendship's holy tie.

These spots that then we little deemed

Could never, never die.

But time with all its changes brings

Thoughts that are filled with gloom.

In vain our hearts with rapture elings

To days now past and gone.

The sorrows of the present, shade

Our putting here below.

And thus we're taught that all things fade,

That joy is mixed with woe.

Our Nation that so happy was,

Is now with mounting grief.

Our hearts they almost sicken us,

We read the lists of killed.

The traitor's hand is raised high,

Our Union to destroy,

And every inclination sky,

We're sure they will employ.

Our hope's in God, who ever aids

The cause of truth and right.

Who rules in battles and in raids,

Whether by day or night.

We'll ever trust the valor of

Our soldier boys so brave,

We know that they in might will move,

Our Country for to save.

For the fallen we will drop a tear,

With their friends we'll sympathize,

And to their memory ever dear,

A monument we'll raise.

To those who yet are in the field,

We'll write with words of cheer;

And bid them ne'er to Rebels field,

Nor know no word like fear.

But Copperheads at home we scorn,

And cowards we despise,

Sure, there's no being so forlorn,

Who live beneath the skies.

We live in hopes that brighter days

Are soon about to come,

When we can give to our brave boys,

A hearty welcome at home.

They'll soon have you no more

Will please our fancy then,

This true you're been to us a bore,

But he will be again.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

General Pleasanton's Cavalry Fight.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23.—General Pleasanton had the greatest cavalry fight on the 21st that has yet taken place. Early on Sunday morning he advanced on the enemy at a point beyond Middleburg, being supported by Gen. Barre's Division of infantry. A fight ensued, which was kept up all day, Stuart being driven steadily with heavy loss, clear into Ashby's Gap, beyond Upperville, a distance of twelve miles. General Pleasanton captured two guns, one a "Blanky," and three caissons, and blew up a fourth. He also captured upwards of one hundred prisoners, including one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major and five other officers.

The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field, and in the town of Upperville a large number of wounded Rebels were found.

General Pleasanton describes the engagement as a most disastrous day to the Rebels. Our cavalry behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and, as usual, did great execution with the sabre. Stuart has fortified Ashby's Gap with artillery, and will probably hold it against our further advance. Considering the extensive nature of the fight our loss is light and will not exceed in killed, wounded and missing one hundred and seventy-five. The enemy left a 16-pound Parrott gun-carriage on the field. They probably threw the gun into Goose Creek after it was dismantled. Two Rebel Colonels are known to have been killed.

Gen. Vincent's infantry Brigade (Butterfield's old command), were actively engaged, and behaved with great courage.—General Buford's cavalry column opened on the Rebels and successfully drove a large force of the enemy before him and captured a number of prisoners, including two Lieutenant Colonels. The cavalry justly feel gloomy over their late exploits, and are now ready to back up the cavalry in their achievement. Four hundred wagon loads of wounded are reported by the citizens to have been taken through the Gap, but this is believed to be an exaggerated statement.

End of the Raid in Indiana.

The number engaged in this raid is put at seventy-five or eighty, under the command of Hines. Crossing the Ohio about two miles above Boone, in a wood boat, they proceeded up on the Indiana shore to or near Rome.

Their intention was believed to be the capture of the Wednesday packet Star Grey Eagle. As it happened, however, that the Little Eagle had taken the Big Eagle's place on Tuesday, they missed their mark, and, not expecting the McCombs as the regular packet, allowed her to pass. The idea was to drift down upon the gunboat Monarch, anchored at the head of Flint Island.

They attempted to cross back into Kentucky, but were attacked by the House Guards, in charge of Captain Caines and Mr. Callahan, a private in an Indiana regiment. Six or seven were drowned, fifty captured at that point and four at Derby. Two of them were slightly wounded, one of them a young man named Smith, of Lexington.

Hines swam the river, holding by his horse's tail, and it is believed he is the only one not captured or drowned. Jos. Haycraft, who was second in command, is among the prisoners. Their horses were all captured, but they threw away their arms.

One incident in this skirmish deserved especial attention. While Caines and his men were busy with the Rebels, two young and beautiful girls of Leavenworth, Miss Tillie Thacker and Miss Kinball, kept them fully supplied with ammunition, carrying it in their aprons some two or three hundred yards. All honor to these brave and beautiful Hoosier girls.—Louisville Democrat.

The Missouri State Convention. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 22.—In the Convention to-day, Mr. Drake introduced a resolution providing for an election of State officers, by the people, on the 6th of October next, to serve until the next general election in November, 1864.

A substitute was offered, extending the time for the election to November next.—The matter has been under discussion all day, but the Convention adjourned without action.

Meetings are being held all over the State favoring immediate emancipation and the election of State officers by the people.

The Convention unanimously passed a resolution for the expulsion of Prince L. Hudgins for disloyalty.

On Monday General Carter, with two thousand mounted infantry, made a raid in East Tennessee, destroying Lenor's station and the factory of Lenor Brothers, besides tearing up a great length of railroad. The Rebels were drawn up at Loudon, prepared to give battle, but General Carter avoided that point, giving it out that he was going to Knoxville on Friday night.

The raid is causing an immense excitement in Middle Tennessee.

The Dury of the Hour.—The Boston Post, the most influential "Democratic" organ in New England, pitifully says:

The paramount duty of every loyal citizen is to do all in his power to defeat Joe; to conquer and disperse his army.

The honor of the country demands that the invader shall not only be repelled, but subdued. This is the great obligation resting upon the Administration—upon the army—upon the people: Let it be the chief aim and purpose of the Administration, of the army and of the people, until it is accomplished."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: Three letters from Jeff Davis to Lee were found on a man encased in his boot.—Davis, in one letter, tells Lee he understood the strength of the Army of the Potomac, and that it was not so much reduced as Lee had supposed, and Davis advised Lee to return to Virginia at once. Davis says he sent him all the troops he could spare from Richmond, and could not give him Beauregard's army as he expected.

Davis thinks Lee made a mistake going into Pennsylvania, and fears serious disaster if Lee does not immediately return.—The tone of his letter was very disparaging.

LATER.—Davis has promptly ordered Lee's withdrawal, but all too late.

The News.

The Rebel movements in Pennsylvania during the last twenty-four hours have assumed an activity, as well as a magnitude, which is rapidly solving the mystery that surrounded Gen. Lee's objects, and rendering every hour big with events. Whilst the main column of his army moved upon Harrisburg and commenced the attack upon the works hastily erected for the defense of the city, another column moved to Gettysburg, and from thence sent out a heavy detachment of cavalry, who struck the Northern Central Railroad at Hanover Junction, and, moving Northward, destroyed two bridges on the line of the railroad between that point and York. The latter place was occupied by the Rebels on Saturday afternoon, and two bridges beyond, toward Harrisburg, were also destroyed.—The same body of cavalry, it is supposed, also advanced to Wrightsville, on the right bank of the Susquehanna, thirteen miles from York. Our forces then fell back to Columbia, on the other side of the river, and it is feared that the bridge, a fine structure a mile and a quarter long, will be destroyed. There were reports that the Rebels had also struck the Pennsylvania Railroad at Dauphin, nine miles above Harrisburg, but later despatches contradict this report.

Major McCook, the venerable sire of the six fighting brothers McCook, was a remarkable feature of the Union Convention of Ohio, on the 17th. He is the father of Brigadier General Robt. McCook, murdered by the rebels, and Major Gen. Alex. M. McCook, commanding under Rosecrans. The Major and his sons have been ultra Democrats, two or three of whom have fallen in defense of the country. In view of these facts, the appeal of this brave old patriarch before the Convention in behalf of the soldiers in the field and in denunciation of Vallandigham and disloyal was impressively eloquent.

The Fight in Charleston Harbor.

BOSTON, June 23.—A letter to the Herald says that during the recent engagement with the Rebel batteries on Morris Island the Rebel rams came out from behind Fort Sumter, and proceeded down about two miles from that fort, where they remained until the engagement was over, not daring to take part in the fight.

On the same night the whole roadstead and shipping were brilliantly illuminated for several hours by an extensive conflagration racing in Charleston. The heavens were lighted for miles around, and the destruction of property must have been very heavy.

Gen. Ewell.—This rebel general, who commands the division of the late Stonewall Jackson, was formerly well known in these parts, he having been engaged as a civil engineer on the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg railroad. He is familiar with every foot of ground in these parts, and is consequently the most dangerous of all who could be placed in command of a rebel force for the invasion of this section of Pennsylvania.—*York Gazette*.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	\$5 25 to 5 50
Wheat	1 20 to 1 25
White Wheat	1 00 to 1 05
Corn	1 00 to 1 05
Rye	90 to 95
Flaxseed	1 75 to 1 80
Barley	1 75 to 1 80
Cloverseed	1 25 to 1 30
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	2 25 to 2 50
Flax	1 00 to 1 05
Guano	55 to 1 50
Guano per hundred	1 25 to 1 30

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.

Flour	\$6 00 to 6 12
Wheat	1 38 to 1 46
Rye	1 10 to 1 15
Corn	82 to 84
Barley	70 to 72
Cloverseed	5 25 to 5 50
Timothyseed	2 00 to 2 25
Beet Cattle	1 75 to 2 00
Hay, in Bundles	22 50 to 24 00

HANOVER—MONDAY LAST.

Flour	\$6 00 to 6 12
Wheat	1 38 to 1 46
Rye	1 10 to 1 15
Corn	82 to 84
Barley	70 to 72

SAINT LUCAS—MONDAY LAST.

Flour	\$6 00 to 6 12
Wheat	1 38 to 1 46
Rye	1 10 to 1 15
Corn	82 to 84
Barley	70 to 72

Help the Wounded Soldiers.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION

GENERAL REQUEST

FOR FUNDING

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Surrender of Vicksburg.

We stated last week that the surrender of Vicksburg was said to have been officially announced. We have, this week the extreme pleasure of giving to our readers Commodore Porter's official dispatch:

WASHINGTON July 11.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy department this morning:

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,

Flag-Officer BLACK HAWK,

Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secy of the navy:

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered at last to the United States forces, after a desperate but vain resistance. That she has not done so sooner has not been for the want of ability on the part of our military commanders, but from the magnitude of the defences which were intended to repulse any force the Government could possibly send there.

What bearing this will have on the rebellion remains yet to be seen, but the magnitude of the success must go far toward crushing out this rebellion and establishing once more the commerce of States bordering on this river.

History has seldom had an opportunity of recording so desperate a defence on one side with so much courage, ability, and perseverance, and endurance on the other.

And if ever an army was entitled to the gratitude of a nation it is the army of the Mississippi and its gallant leaders.

The navy has necessarily performed a less conspicuous part in the capture of Vicksburg than the army, still it has been obtained in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. The gunboats have been constantly employed below Vicksburg in shelling it's works, and with success, operating heartily with the left wing of the army. The motor boats have been at work for forty-two days without intermission throwing shells into all parts of the city, even reaching the works in the rear of Vicksburg and in front of Vicksburg and in front of the rebels.

Another Fourth of July Victory. UNSUCCESSFUL REBEL ATTACK ON HEL- LAKE, ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, July 8.—Between eight and ten thousand rebels under Holmes, Price and Marmaduke, made an attack on Helena, Ark., on the morning of the 1st. They advanced in three columns, but the roughness of the ground was such as to prevent the rebels from bringing up artillery. They attempted to carry the works by assault. Their centre column charged in the direction of Fort Curtis and took three lines of rifle-pits. A flank attack was not so successful, which subjected their centre to an enveloping fire, sweeping them down in great numbers. They were soon surrounded and one whole brigade, or what was left of it, numbering 810 men, fell into our hands, 740 of whom arrived here this morning. Among them Colonel Lewis, of 7th Missouri, Col. Johnson and Colonel Bell.

General Prentiss was aware of the contemplated attack and prepared for it.

He had about 4,000 men and was assisted by the gunboat Tyler. Prisoners say the attack will be renewed. It commenced at 4 and lasted till 10 A. M.

The rebel loss is 1,500 killed, wounded and prisoners. The entire Federal loss is not over 100.

General Prentiss is confident that he can repel any assault made. It is thought that the recent rebel depredations near Lake Providence were to draw our gunboats to that point, and thus give them a better opportunity at Helena.

garrison are reported fit for duty. The stock of provisions was almost exhausted, and for four days numbers had been eating mule flesh. Of ammunition for heavy guns they had a fair supply, but for field guns and musketry they were short. Eight caps to a man were allowed. They had an excess of sugar, molasses and rice, and these were all the supplies they had except a little ground corn.

The capitulation was caused by destitution and prostration, hastened perhaps by the expectation that our forces would storm the place to-day. It is admitted by all that the rebels made a gallant defence, and the terms were understood to be concessions of Gen. Grant to their bravery as well as a measure of great public economy.

Vicksburg is much damaged by shells.

Hardly a house escaped. Our soldiers treated their side enemy with great friendliness. Both sides are feeling great relief from the hardships and sufferings of the siege.

Fifty steamer are at the landing.

The Fourth of July has never been celebrated so strongly or so earnestly.

Gen. Pemberton denies the authorship of the speech attributed to him about holding out till the last dog was eaten.

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True to the Last.

We find the following in the Springfield (Illinois) Journal:

"John B. Marsh, a son of Rev. Leonard Marsh, living in the South, was conscripted and forced into the Rebel army. Being a Union man he deserted at the first opportunity, but was captured by the Rebels and was shot in Vicksburg a few days ago.

Before he was taken from prison he succeeded in having the following letter placed in the hands of Mr. A. M. Sulman, who had lain in Vicksburg for eight months, but who was released recently and came North.

"Kind Friend.—If you ever reach my happy lines, please have this put in the Northern papers that my father, Rev. Leonard Marsh, who lives in Maine, may know what has become of me, and what I was shot for. It was for defending my noble country. I love her and am willing to die for her. Tell my parents I am also happy in the Lord. My future is bright. I hope to see you as I pass out to die.

JOHN B. MARSH."

Rev. W. C. Van Meter, who came

North with Mr. Shipman, and who relates

this incident, adds: "One of the guard said,

"When young Marsh was placed in

and acting Provost Marshal.

Salisbury Bros. & Co.,

37 DORRANCE ST. & 65 WEYBROOK ST.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

PROPRIETORS of one of the most extensive

JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES in the East-

ern States, beg to call the attention of the

community generally to the very

SURPRISING CHEAP RATE

At which they are offering their goods, far

surpassing both Foreign and Domestic Manu-

factures in point of elegance, and real durability.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.